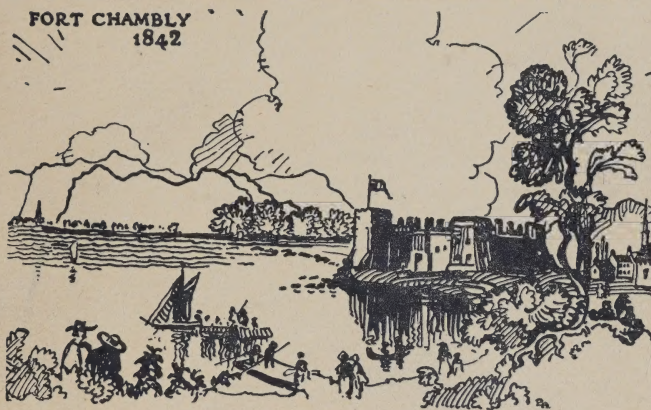


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GUIDE TO
FORT CHAMBLY
CHAMBLY - QUEBEC

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A WISE NATION PRESERVES ITS RECORDS -
GATHERS UP ITS MUNIMENTS - DECOR-
ATES THE TOMBS OF ITS ILLUSTRIOUS
DEAD - REPAIRS ITS GREAT PUBLIC
STRUCTURES AND FOSTERS NATIONAL
PRIDE AND LOVE OF COUNTRY BY PER-
PETUAL REFERENCE TO THE SACRIFICES
AND GLORIES OF THE PAST - - -

JOSEPH HOWE

[1938]

GUIDE TO FORT CHAMBLY

Chambly - - Quebec



A Brief History of the Famous Fort Chambly, the Second Frontier of the Richelieu River, built originally of wood in 1665 by Captain Jacques de Chambly, Officer of the Régiment de Carignan, as defence against the Iroquois Indians, and in 1709 re-built of stone to resist the advance of the British Forces.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

HON. T. A. CRERAR, Minister - CHARLES CAMSELL, Deputy Minister

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

R. A. GIBSON, Director

NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU

F. H. H. WILLIAMSON, Controller

OTTAWA, CANADA

Pres by Dep of Mines -



Courtesy, Royal Canadian Air Force.

AERIAL VIEW OF FORT CHAMBLY, CHAMBLY CANTON, QUEBEC

FORT CHAMBLY

THE work of preserving and administering Fort Chambly as a national historic memorial is carried on by the National Parks Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources. This important historic site was transferred to the care of the Department on January 10, 1921 and steps were then immediately taken to arrest the disintegration of the massive walls and to redeem the cemetery from the effect of neglect and decay.

Historical Synopsis

Fort Chambly lies about twenty miles southeast of Montreal on a conspicuous headland of Richelieu River, commanding a beautiful view of the river over Chambly Basin and guarded, it would seem, by the two noble mountains of St. Hilaire and St. Bruno. This historical synopsis is, in part, from an exhaustive history of the fort published by Benjamin Sulte and Gérard Melchelosse to whom all future writers on Fort Chambly will be indebted.

The history of Fort Chambly goes back more than two and a half centuries. For three-quarters of a century after the voyages of Cartier, France, much occupied with domestic troubles, took little interest in the new lands to which her adventurous explorers had laid claim on her behalf. In 1603 Cartier's work was taken up by Champlain, whose services as an indomitable explorer and pioneer of the new colony have won for him the title of "Father of New France."

In 1609, Champlain visited Chambly on his way to the headwaters of Richelieu River where he discovered the lake that now bears his name. With twenty-four canoes besides his own he and his party toiled up the river and at

the Chambly Rapids portaged the canoes through the thick forest where now a canal makes the passage easy.

In 1663, the French Government had decided to make the new country a Crown colony with at least some semblance of organized local government. For thirty years the Company of One Hundred Associates had been on trial and had failed to fulfil the terms of its agreement with the Crown. Outside of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers no man could hunt, fish, till fields or cut trees in the forest without peril to his scalp from the marauding Indians who carried on their depredations from Lake St. Peter to Quebec. No woman knew when her husband left her in the morning that she would ever see him again.

The First Fort Chambly, 1665

In 1661, Pierre Boucher, of Three Rivers, went to France to ask for assistance and protection from the terror of the Iroquois. He interviewed Colbert, the French Minister and asked for three hundred men to go on a punitive expedition to the Indian villages. Colbert wished to do something big, drily remark the historians. "Il fit trop et avec maladresse," that is, he declined to take the advice of those on the ground and did something else which looked much finer but which proved to be wasteful both of money and life. He sent twelve hundred troops from the West Indies and France, including twenty companies of the famous Carignan regiment. These, with three hundred Canadians, assembled at Quebec in 1665—fifteen hundred troops, almost one soldier for every person in the colony. At that time there were not more than 2,000 colonists in New France.

It was then decided to build a chain of forts to be manned by these soldiers and in this way Forts Chambly, Sorel and Ste Thérèse came into being. Fort Chambly was built by Jacques de Chambly, a captain of the Carignan regiment, Fort Sorel by Pierre de Sorel, also a captain in the same regiment and Fort Ste Thérèse by M. de Salières.

As the construction of Fort Chambly was commenced on St. Louis' Day and under the direction of Chambly,

the fort was named St. Louis de Chambly. It was built of wood in the form of a square, one hundred and forty-four feet on each side with palisades fifteen feet high. Inside the walls were erected barracks for the soldiers, a chapel, and a house where the commandant lodged and had his office. A warehouse was built for the storing of provisions, arms, and ammunition. The fort was also intended as a refuge for settlers during Indian raids.

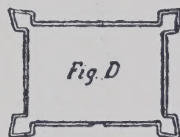
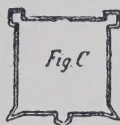
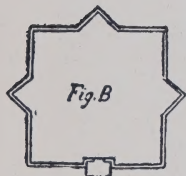
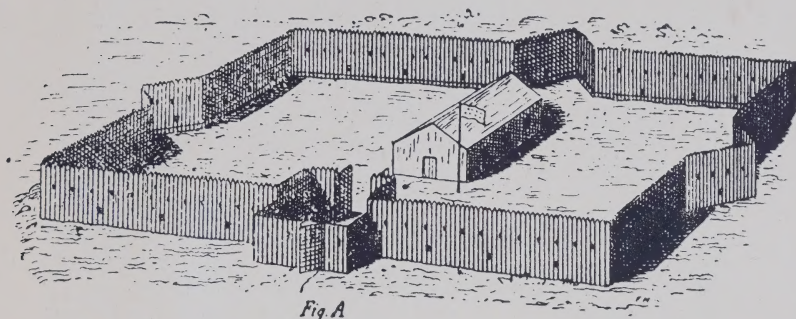


FIG. A—Fort Saint Louis de Chambly, made of palisades 15 feet high, was built in 1665 by M. de Chambly, captain of one of the companies of Carignan's regiment. It was burnt in 1702 by the Iroquois and rebuilt with stone on the same site in 1709.

FIG. B—Plan of the first Fort de Chambly. It was in the shape of a quadrilateral of 144 feet.

FIG. C—Plan of Fort Richelieu or de Sorel, built in 1665 by M. de Sorel.

FIG. D—Plan of Fort Sainte-Thérèse, built in 1665 by M. de Salières.

At the time of its construction there was no white person established on the Richelieu River, then called Iroquois River, nor at the place which was later called Sorel. But presently, since the officers received large grants of land,

clearing of the forest was commenced and the soil was cultivated, in the first instances by the soldiers of the forts. In the place names of Richelieu River—Chambly, Sorel, Verchères, Varennes, St. Ours and Contrecoeur—the names of these officers are still preserved.

Expeditions against the Iroquois were sometimes badly planned and badly executed by officers who did not under-



FORT CHAMBLY, 1842

stand savage warfare, but after a time the Indians began to understand that so great a power directed against them must finally prevail and they sued for peace. The better policy would have been to destroy entirely the Iroquois villages and so force the savages either to be quiet or to move farther away. The forts seemed to say "Come along! you will be warmly welcomed," but the savages scoffed, they kept beyond reach of the cannon and at their own time continued their misdeeds.

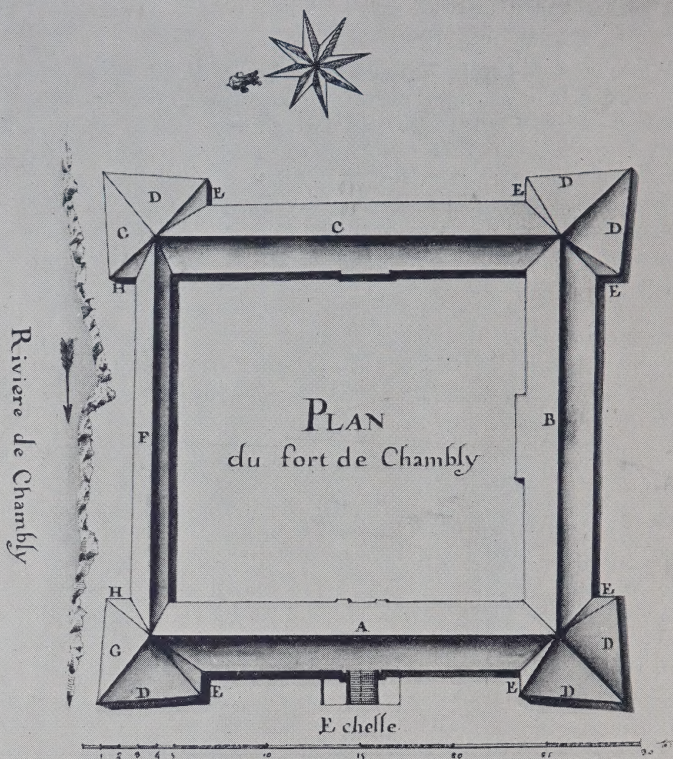
The peace lasted, however, after a fashion, till 1684, but cruel things were done in secret and were often provoked by the *coureurs des bois*, those independent fur-traders who, for the most part, carried on their trade without consideration for the welfare of the colony. In 1684 the savages broke out again and attacked the settlers in the villages, fired their houses, burned their crops and carried away their women and children, whom they burned and tortured with abominable cruelty. When war broke out between the French and the English in 1688 the Iroquois joined the English and became a still greater terror along Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers.

In 1702 the fort was temporarily abandoned by the military authorities and the Indians seized the opportunity to commit it to the flames. Partially destroyed, it was shortly afterwards rebuilt, though on a smaller scale.

The Present Fort Chambly, 1709

The vicissitudes of the fort and its inadequacy as a permanent means of defence led the military authorities at Quebec, in 1709, to the decision that the fort should be finally abandoned and orders were actually received at Montreal to transport the provisions it contained to Laprairie or Montreal. But this was not the view of Montreal. Chambly was the military key to the city. The hostile English were across the border. A great meeting was convened in the seminary at Montreal and it was resolved to build a massive fortress on the old site that would adequately defend the approaches of Richelieu River. The Government at Montreal obtained the concurrence of the Superior Council at Quebec. Representations were sent to France urging the necessity of constructing a fortress of stone.

It took the Government at Versailles three years to make up its mind. The order for the work arrived in 1711, but the impatient colonists by that time had built the solid structure whose walls remain to-day. On November 16, 1709, an ordinance was passed at Quebec instructing the Government at Montreal to transport the



Son ajoutera icy a tout ce qui a été dit dans le Memoire sus ce fort, que sa Defense se lit par les Embrasures, et les Cranaux pratiqués a son Enceinte, Luth est Effet

les Courtines ABC, sont percées de 21 grande cranaux, et de 10 petites

les faces D, de 3 Embrasures, de 6 grande Cranaux, et de 2 petites

les flancs E, de 3 Embrasures

la Courtine F, de 6 Embrasures, de 14 Cranaux, et d'une porte de communication a la riviere, defendue par deux meurtrières D

les faces G, de 8 Embrasures, et d'un Crneau

les flancs H, de quelques Cranaux seulement

ce qu'en cet Etat on peut s'y défendre contre toute autre attaque qu'avec du Canon, mais que si on y en presente, les murs ne sont pas assez forts pour y résister

necessary materials to Chambly and to arrange with the inhabitants of the region for statute labour. During the winter workmen were occupied cutting the stone and making doors and windows. In the spring of 1710 the foundations were laid and in the autumn the walls had risen to a height of 12 feet. The soldiers at the post were pressed into service. The fortress rose as if by magic, thanks to the enthusiastic activity of the inhabitants and the soldiers.

In the spring of 1711 there was news of an English attack by land and water. Additional workmen were sent from Quebec and Montreal to hurry on the building. By September, 1711, the fortress was completed. Detachments of troops had been placed upon the border to await the enemy. The fortress was pronounced by Governor and Intendant as "good and sound enough to last forever." The King was pleased with the zeal displayed in the construction of the fortifications of Quebec and Chambly. The fort was re-named in honour of the French Minister, Fort Pontchartrain but the old name persisted and eventually survived.

For twenty-three years Fort Chambly served its day and generation as a military fort without showing signs of decay. In 1733 the walls between the bastions on the side of the rapids were threatened with ruin, and repairs were executed. In 1752, the French engineer, Franquet, visited the fort and declared it to be impregnable. One of his remarks has a solemn echo even to this day. The fort, he said, should not be abandoned, "Il faut bien s'en garder." He recommended certain improvements and prepared a report and drew the plan of the fort here reproduced, on page eight.

In 1740, war with England seemed to be imminent, and the Governor of the colony ordered that Chambly be placed in a state of active defence. The crisis lasted during twenty years. In 1760 the fort was surrendered to the English, Montreal capitulating, and until 1775 Fort Chambly was held by the British with a small armed force. In that year the Americans under Montgomery attacked the fort and occupied it, practically without resistance on

the part of Major Stopford, the English commandant. The Americans evacuated the fort in June, 1776, but burned everything that was combustible, leaving only the four walls standing. They left behind them the body of General John Thomas, who died on the second of the month of smallpox and was buried in the cemetery. General Thomas had received a medical training and gave his services and indeed his life with heroic unselfishness to the soldiers stricken with the same dread disease.

The following year the fort was repaired and garrisoned by Governor Carleton. The war continued but the field of action was removed to Hudson River and to Lake Champlain. From 1780-84 a number of Americans were incarcerated in the fort, by order of Sir John Johnson.

The War of 1812-14 and After

During the war of 1812-14, Fort Chambly played an important part and the history of Canada does not overlook its services. As soon as the war commenced the fort "became a strong 'point d'appui'"; it was thoroughly repaired and utilized as a base of operations from the side of Lake Champlain. Several other buildings were also erected along the river. In 1814 the expedition to Plattsburg started from Chambly. Six thousand soldiers were camped in tents where now runs the canal. American prisoners were incarcerated in the vaults west of the fort. The village or canton at this time consisted of 92 to 100 houses.

At the end of hostilities the fort served as a resting place for the soldiers of the regiment of the Duke of Wellington on their return from the war with Spain. Then began for the fort a period of social activity "on s'amusait ferme" remark the historians, "ce furent des années de plaisir; beaucoup de militaires, mais point ou peu de travail." At Chambly and along Richelieu River, there lived some of the best families of the province, judged by their origins and their talents. Their pleasant manners and their constant fetes, the abundance of their banquets, where they sang, danced and laughed with the highest spirits,

these things remain still among the traditions of the oldest residents. "Ah! quelle vie joyeuse!"

But the region of Chambly was greatly disturbed later by the abortive rebellion of 1837. Some of the participants in the insurrection were interned in the fort, amongst



THE WEST WALL AND MAIN ENTRANCE

whom were Dr. Alexis Rollin and François Collin. The vault of the fort where they were incarcerated is still visible at the corner nearest the shore of the basin beneath the lower rapids. This "donjon" was repaired in 1921, as its foundations were crumbling.

For some years after the stirring events here recorded the force occupying the fort was gradually reduced until, in 1851, Fort Chambly was completely abandoned as a military post. It had then fallen into considerable disrepair and in 1856, the Imperial authorities transferred the property to the Canadian Government.

In 1882 the Federal Government placed on the south wall facing the village of Chambly a marble commemorative tablet surmounted by the crown of the King of France with the arms of Jacques de Chambly and containing the following inscription:—

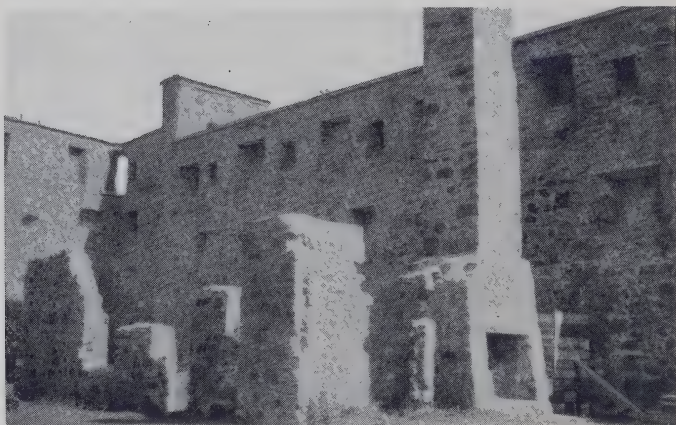
CHAMBLY, A.D. 1665.

Courage et loyauté!

Sous le règne de Louis XIV, Roi de France et de Navarre, le marquis de Vaudreuil étant gouverneur général de la Nouvelle-France, ce fort a été érigé en 1710, incendié en 1776, restauré par Guy Carleton en 1777, abandonné en 1847, il fut réparé en 1882-83 sous le règne de Victoria, Reine de la Grande Bretagne, le marquis de Lorne étant gouverneur général du Canada, Théodore Robitaille, lieutenant-gouverneur de Québec, par ordre de sir Hector Langevin, C.B., ministre des travaux publics.

Thomas Fuller, architecte,

J. O. Dion, directeur.



THE SOUTH WALL FROM THE INTERIOR

Near the fort is an old cemetery which at one time fell into complete neglect and decay; this has now been restored, the fallen headstones raised and the graves cleared. Among the tombstones and inscriptions that still may be identified are those of Madame de Thauvenet, wife of François Hertel, sieur de Lafrenière; Jean Besset, a soldier of the company of Jacques de Chambly, and of others who "have enriched with their blood the soil where germinated the civilization of the new world."

A monument has been placed in the cemetery to the memory of those who are buried there. The plot has been fenced, paths laid out, and the grounds otherwise improved.

A bronze tablet to the memory of General John Thomas, who is buried in the cemetery, has been placed there by the Saranac Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

To a suggestion that the old fort should be entirely demolished, Dr. Sulte replied in words that should become memorable: "There is a vandalism more dangerous than the vandalism of time; it is that of men and it must be resisted. The stones of the fort have no names but the tombs which nestle under the shade of their walls keep guard over venerable memories which the French-Canadians cherish and which history preserves."

The Career of Jacques de Chambly

In 1665 Chambly came to Canada as a captain of the Carignan regiment which had been constituted in 1644 by Thomas Francis of Savoy, Prince Carignan. With the aid of three hundred soldiers he built the first Fort Chambly. When the Carignan regiment returned to France in 1668, Jacques de Chambly with some of his officers, elected to remain in Canada. He was at Chambly until 1673 and received the concession of the seigniority in 1672. In 1673 he was made commandant of Acadia and in 1677 was transferred to the West Indies. He was appointed Governor of Grenada in 1679, Governor of



THE MUSEUM AND NORTHWEST BASTION

Martinique in 1680. In 1687 he was killed at Martinique and was there buried. Chambly and François Hertel, sieur de Lafrenière, married two sisters. Chambly died without issue and his brother-in-law inherited the seigniory. Hertel's son René perpetuated the name by adopting de Chambly's as his own. For a century and more the name of Hertel de Chambly was well known in the region.

The Fort Without and Within

The structure is described as a quadrilateral fortress of rubble masonry with dressed quoins to angles and openings. Originally it had four bastions measuring 168 feet from one salient point to another. The bastions are 35 feet in height and the curtains 30 feet in height by 106 feet in length. The walls are 4 feet in thickness and loop-holed for musketry.



LOOKING ALONG THE NORTH WALL TOWARDS
THE NORTHEAST BASTION

At present there are only three of the outer walls standing; that next the river was undermined and demolished by the action of the ice and water many years ago. Repairs have been made to the remaining walls and the stones of the fallen wall formed into a dry wall on the river bank to prevent further erosion.

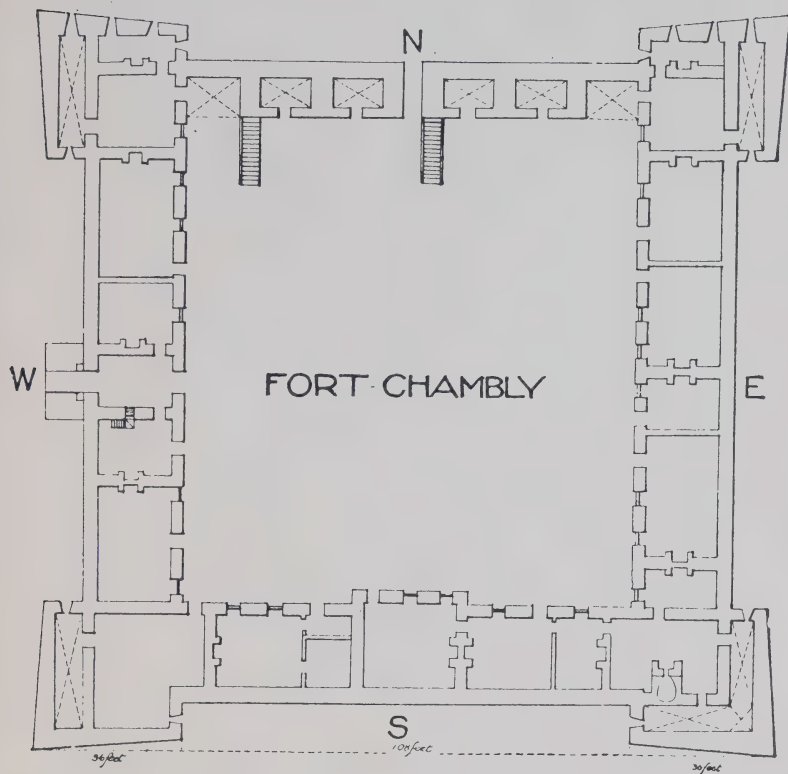
The entrance to the fort is on the west side where perhaps the frowning solidity of the structure is best appreciated. From this point the fort is like a grim giant whose eyes have been blinded by some stroke of fate but whose strength is still unimpaired and whose courage and energy are at least potentially sound. Here the fort stands as the King's officers saw it more than two hundred years ago when they reported that it was, "good and sound enough to last forever." The massive walls of the curtain between the bastions rise to a height of 30 feet. The loop-holes for musketry have been closed by masonry to prevent further possible disintegration.

The entrance of the fort is pictured on page 18. On the lintel and on the carved masonry supporting the sides will be found, chiselled on the stones, the names of persons associated with Fort Chambly and with early Canadian history.

North of the entrance is the Museum erected in 1935, which contains a number of interesting relics of the fort together with examples of French-Canadian art and handicraft. To the south of the entrance is a building, pleasantly covered with vines and shaded by trees, which is now the residence of the caretaker of the fort.

Along the south wall the remains of two great fireplaces are distinguishable. They are the only relics of the chapel, hospital and chaplain's house. Other relics of interior walls are seen showing divisions, the uses of which can only be conjectured. Within the northeast bastion is seen the magazine or storehouse, still in fair condition, with vaults and cells. The north wall has been completely destroyed. Two spurs of masonry indicate where buildings

once stood, the purpose of which is not now known. In the northwest bastion is found the old "donjon" distinguishable by its arched masonry.



S. South Wall—Hospital, chapel and chaplain's residence.

E. East Wall—Magazine, N.C.O. and men's quarters, armoury and kitchen.

N. North Wall—Vaults, cells and stores.

W. West Wall—Dungeon, commandant and officers' quarters, and administration offices.



MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE FORT

Outside Lands

The outside lands comprise the cemetery, measuring about an acre, and a strip of Government land of about the same extent lying between the cemetery and the fort, which has been transferred to the control of the National Parks Bureau.



ENTRANCE TO THE DUNGEON IN THE NORTHWEST BASTION

The Flagstaff

The flagstaff of Fort Chambly has borne in turn the Lilies of France, the Union Jack of Britain, the Stars and Stripes of the United States, and now for a century and a half the flag of the British Empire. The present flagstaff was erected in 1937 by the National Parks Bureau.

A Tourist's Shrine

Thus embedded in historical memories and presenting in itself a romantic rendezvous for the traveller and the

holiday maker, Fort Chambly is here presented as a shrine for the tourist which will well repay whatever effort is required to reach its precincts.

Methods of Approach

From Montreal Fort Chambly may be conveniently reached by the Montreal-Southern Counties Electric Railway. The car is entered at the foot of McGill Street and the River St. Lawrence is crossed by the Victoria bridge.

There are two stations, Chambly Basin and Chambly Canton, both of which give easy access to the fort. Chambly Basin is the first reached and from there the visitor may walk or drive by way of the main street to the fort, about a mile distant.

The first object of special interest on this route is the de Salaberry monument which stands in a small park. It was erected to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. de Salaberry, Commander of the British forces at Châteauguay, in 1813, when the defeat of the American invaders saved Montreal and Canada. The monument was erected in 1881, by public subscription and the unveiling ceremony was presided over by the then Governor General, the Marquis of Lorne. The statue was the first sculptured public monument wrought by a Canadian artist and was the work of Philippe Hébert. In the Catholic church cemetery of the village, a short distance away, the body of de Salaberry lies buried.

The visitor also passes the cairn with tablet erected on the canal reserve to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Chambly Canal connecting Lake Champlain with St. Lawrence River which was opened for navigation in 1843. Soon the famous fort is seen standing in its calm majesty, within sound of Richelieu Rapids and commanding an inspiring view over Chambly Basin. Across the river Mount St. Hilaire raises its stern forehead and in the distance St. Bruno is seen.

From the second station, Chambly Canton, the walk or drive to the fort is through the pleasant village which

occupies the ground once the scene of sanguinary conflicts between the Iroquois bands and the European settlers.

The motor traveller from Montreal may reach the fort by the Chambly road which affords a very delightful country drive of about twenty miles.

From the United States

Leaving Rouses Point on the United States side the motorist may travel by Highway No. 14. After proceeding about four miles Lacolle bridge, which spans Lacolle River, is reached. Here may be seen the foundations of the famous Lacolle's mill where an important engagement took place between the British and the Americans in 1814. The site of the mill is about a hundred yards from the bridge where a monument, erected in 1927, stands. Immediately opposite is the Lacolle blockhouse. Five miles beyond, St. Paul, is reached, from which point Fort Lennox may be visited by turning east toward Richelieu River, a quarter mile away. Fort Lennox is situated on an island in the Richelieu River, known as Ile aux Noix. St. Johns is about fourteen miles north of St. Paul on Highway No. 14 and from there Fort Chambly is reached by Highway No. 47.

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

(Marked with commemorative memorials by the National
Parks Bureau on the recommendation of the Historic
Sites and Monuments Board of Canada)

Logan Park, Percé.—Memorial park in which a tablet has been erected to the memory of Sir William Logan, founder and first Director of the Geological Survey.

Jacques Cartier, Gaspe.—Large cross and tablet adjacent to the main road to commemorate the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of Jacques Cartier, July 24, 1534.

Temiscouata Portage, 1 Mile North of Cabano.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the Caldwell road, to mark the Temiscouata Portage, the longest and most difficult of the several portages used in the overland route between Acadia and Quebec.

Sir John A. Macdonald, St. Patrick.—Tablet on iron standard adjacent to Highway No. 2, to mark the place where the first Prime Minister of Canada spent many summers between 1873 and 1890.

Tadoussac.—Cairn and two tablets adjacent to Front Street, to mark the site of the oldest French establishment and Christian Mission station in Canada. Here Jacques Cartier arrived September 1, 1535, and in 1600 Pierre Chauvin built the first house in Canada.

Ile-aux-Coudres, Opposite Baie St. Paul.—Stone cross and tablet to mark the site where Jacques Cartier landed on September 6, 1535. He explored the island and gave it its name, departing the following day after hearing mass.

Louis Frechette, Levis.—Tablet on iron standard at 230 St. Laurent Street, to mark the place where Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet, was born November 16, 1839.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry, Beauport.—Tablet affixed to house on Royal Avenue, in which de Salaberry was born, November 19, 1778.

First Patent in Canada, Quebec.—Tablet affixed to stone wall at entrance to Laval-Montmorency Park, Côte-de-la-Montagne Street, to commemorate the events connected with the issue of the first patent by the Province of Lower Canada, June 8, 1824, in favour of Noah Cushing of Quebec.

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE PROVINCE
OF QUEBEC—(con.)

First Canadian Hospital, Quebec.—Tablet affixed to the front of the Hôtel-Dieu, Charlevoix Street, to mark the site of the first hospital established in America, North of Mexico, founded August 16, 1637.

Quebec Seminary, Quebec.—Tablet affixed to the Laval University, to mark the site of the oldest educational house for boys in Canada, established in 1663 by Mgr. de Laval.

Opening of St. Lawrence River to All Nations, Quebec.—Tablet affixed to the waiting room at the Princess Louise docks, to commemorate the opening of St. Lawrence River to all nations. This privilege, which came into effect on January 1, 1850, was granted by the British Parliament.

Fort Charlesbourg Royal, Cap Rouge.—Cairn and tablet near the overhead railway bridge, to mark the site of the fort built by Jacques Cartier, and in which he spent the winter of 1541-1542.

Le Fondateur des Bois-Francs, 1825-1925, Blandford.—Monument and tablet to Charles Heon, born in Becancour, March 19, 1799, and who settled near Blandford on March 14, 1825. This pioneer paved the way that many followed.

Benjamin Sulte, Three Rivers.—Tablet affixed to the City Hall building to commemorate the public services of Benjamin Sulte, historian and poet, 1841-1923.

Fort Three Rivers, Three Rivers.—Boulder and tablet near the Customs Building, to mark the site of the French fort built in 1634.

Battle of Three Rivers, Three Rivers.—Boulder and tablet adjacent to Lejeune Street to commemorate the engagement which took place there on June 8, 1776, when British troops repulsed and inflicted severe losses on an American column, commanded by General Thompson.

St. Maurice Forges, Les Vieilles Forges.—Cairn and tablet at the intersection of the Three Rivers-St. Etienne and St. Maurice Rivers-Les Vieilles Forges roads, to mark the site of the old forges, established in 1730 by Poulin de Francheville.

Fort Crevier, Notre Dame de Pierreville.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the main road passing through the village, to mark the site of the fort built in 1687, and to commemorate the battles which took place there in 1689 and 1693.

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE PROVINCE
OF QUEBEC—(con.)

Fort Richelieu, Sorel.—Cairn and tablet near the Canadian Steamship Lines wharf, to mark the site of the fort built there in 1642 by M. de Montmagny and reconstructed in 1665 by Pierre de Saurel. It later proved an important defence post against the Iroquois.

Battle of Eccles Hill, 5 Miles Southwest of Frelighsburg.—Monument adjacent to the main road leading to Franklin, Vermont, to commemorate the engagement which took place on May 25, 1870, between Fenian Raiders and Canadian Volunteers.

Madeleine de Vercheres, Vercheres.—Monument and tablet adjacent to the road leading to the wharf to commemorate Madeleine de Vercheres, a girl fourteen years of age, who, in 1692, took command of the post and defended it successfully for eight days against a war party of Iroquois.

Fort Chambly, Chambly Canton.—The original fort was built of wood in 1665 by Captain Jacques de Chambly, an officer of the Regiment de Carignan, as a defence against the Iroquois. It was rebuilt of stone in 1709-11 to resist the advance of the British forces. Considerable restoration work has been carried out on the walls of the fort and a monument and tablet erected in the cemetery.

Chambly Canal, Chambly Canton.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the main highway on the canal reserve to commemorate the construction of the Chambly Canal, connecting Lake Champlain with St. Lawrence River. It was opened to navigation in 1843.

Fort Ste. Therese, 5 Miles South of Chambly Canton.—Boulder and tablet adjacent to the Chambly-St. Johns highway, to mark the site of the fort built in 1665 by the Carignan Regiment for defence against the Iroquois.

Fort St. Jean, St. Johns.—Boulder and tablet on the west side of Champlain Street, to mark the site of the fort constructed by the French in 1748 and rebuilt by the British in 1775. During the latter year it withstood a 45-day siege against American troops.

First Railroad in Canada, St. Johns.—Tablet affixed to the Canadian National Railway station to mark one terminal of the first railroad in Canada, constructed from St. Johns to Laprairie, to connect Lake Champlain with the River St. Lawrence. It was opened for traffic on July 21, 1836, by Lord Gosford.

Battle of September 6, 1775—7 Miles South of St. Johns.—Cairn and tablet erected on the St. Johns Golf Club property, adjacent

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—(con.)

to the St. Johns-Lacolle Highway, to commemorate the engagement which took place on September 6, 1775, at Montgomery's Creek, when a group of Canadian Militia and Indians defeated American troops commanded by General Montgomery.

Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix.—Situated about 13 miles south of St. Johns, this old fort was a gateway to Canada, and an advance post against the Iroquois and other invaders. The island was fortified by the French before 1759. Additional works were constructed by the Americans in 1775. The whole place was rebuilt by the Imperial authorities during the period from 1812-1827, and is still in a good state of preservation.

Battle of Ile-aux-Noix, Fort Lennox.—Tablet affixed to the south gateway at Fort Lennox, to commemorate the naval engagement which took place near the island on June 3, 1813, resulting in the capture of the United States sloops, "Eagle" and "Growler".

Royal Navy, Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix.—Tablet affixed to the north gateway at Fort Lennox, in memory of the officers, seamen and soldiers of the Royal Navy, Provincial Marine and Royal Marines who fought on Lake Champlain in defence of Canada during the years 1776-77 and 1812-14.

Battle of Lacolle, 2 Miles East of Lacolle.—Cairn and tablet at the intersection of Highways 14 and 52 to commemorate the engagement of March 30, 1814, and to perpetuate the memory of the officers and men who participated therein.

Chambly Road, St. Hubert.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the Montreal-Chambly Highway, near the entrance to the St. Hubert Airport, to mark the site of the first highway of importance in Canada, which was built to connect Montreal with the chain of forts along Richelieu River. Opened in 1665.

Fort Laprairie, Laprairie.—Cairn and tablet in Foch Square to mark the site of the fort built in 1687, which was a refuge for the settlers during a quarter of a century of wars, 1687-1713. It was attacked by New England troops on August 11, 1691, when a number of the garrison were killed.

Battle of Odelltown, Odelltown.—Cairn and tablet in front of the Methodist Church to perpetuate the memory of the officers and men of the Loyal Militia of Canada who fought in the engagement which took place on November 7 and 9, 1838.

Second Battle of Laprairie, La Bataille.—Cairn and tablet at the intersection of the Chambly-St. Philippe and Laprairie-St. Jean roads to commemorate the engagement which took place there on August 11, 1691.

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE PROVINCE
OF QUEBEC—(con.)

- Fort Longueuil, Longueuil.**—Tablet affixed to the Church of St. Antoine de Longueuil, St. Charles Street, to mark the site of the stone fort built by Charles LeMoyne de Longueuil, 1685-1690.
- Battle of Coulee Grou, 4 Miles Northeast of Riviere des Prairies.**—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the main highway, to commemorate the battle which took place on July 2, 1690, between the French and the Iroquois.
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier, St. Lin des Laurentides.**—Cairn and tablet in front of the Town Hall, to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1841-1919.
- First Canadian Steamship, Montreal.**—Tablet affixed to the Molson Brewery Company's building, Notre Dame Street East, to commemorate the building of the "Accommodation" the first steamship in Canada, by the Honourable John Molson, in 1809.
- Montreal's Birthplace, Montreal.**—Tablet affixed to the Customs Building, Youville Square, to mark the site where Sieur de Maison-neuve laid the foundation of Montreal on May 18, 1642.
- Hochelaga Indian Village, Montreal.**—Boulder and tablet on the McGill campus grounds, facing Sherbrooke Street, to mark the site of the fortified Indian village visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and which was abandoned before 1600.
- Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, Montreal.**—Tablet affixed to the building at the northwest corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice Streets, to mark the birthplace of Sieur d'Iberville, July 20, 1661.
- Lachine Canal, Lachine.**—Cairn and tablet at the intersection of the Ottawa-Montreal Highway and the road leading to Ville la Salle, to commemorate the construction of the Lachine Canal.
- Battle of the Lake of Two Mountains, Senneville.**—Cairn and tablet adjacent to Gouin Boulevard, to commemorate the engagement which took place on the Lake of Two Mountains in 1689, when a band of Iroquois were defeated by French troops.
- Lachine Massacre, Lachine.**—Cut-stone monument and tablet adjacent to St. Joseph Street to commemorate the events connected with the massacre of the inhabitants by the Indians on the night of August 4-5, 1689.
- Robert Cavalier De La Salle, Lachine.**—Monument and tablet opposite the City Hall at the foot of Eighteenth Avenue, to commemorate the services of La Salle who founded Lachine in 1667.

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—(con.)

Robert Cavalier De La Salle, Ville La Salle.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to La Salle Boulevard in front of the Novitiate Building, to mark the site of the fief granted to La Salle, from which he started on his distant expeditions.

Fort St. Louis, Caughnawaga.—Tablet affixed to the east wall of the fort, to commemorate the events connected with its erection in 1725.

The Defence of Chateauguay Ford, One Mile East of Allan's Corners.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the Montreal-Malone Highway to commemorate the engagement of October 26, 1813, when troops under the command of Captain Daly, detailed for the defence of the Chateauguay Ford, gallantly resisted the advance of a very superior American force.

Battle of Chateauguay, One-quarter Mile West of Allan's Corners.—Monument and tablet to commemorate the engagement of October 26, 1813, when a few hundred Canadian soldiers and a small band of Indians won immortal fame by repelling the attack of a large American army, which attempted the invasion of the province.

Battle of the Cedars, One Mile East of Cedars.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the Cedars-Cascades Point road to commemorate the engagement which took place there in 1776, between Canadian troops and a United States invading force.

Soulanges Canal, Cascades Point.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the main highway, to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Soulanges Canal in 1892-1900 to overcome the Cascades, Cedars, and Côteau Rapids.

Côteau Du Lac.—Cairn and tablet near the junction of the Delisle and St. Lawrence Rivers to mark the site of the blockhouse and fort, built for the protection of the canal constructed in 1779-80. These structures were of great service in the Wars of the American Revolution and of 1812.

First Paper Mill in Canada, St. Andrews East.—Cairn and tablet near the Town Hall to mark the site of the First Paper Mill in Canada, built in 1803-05 by a group of New Englanders and later operated by James Brown, stationer, of Montreal.

Carillon Canal, Carillon.—Cairn and tablet on canal land adjacent to the main highway to commemorate the construction of the Carillon Canal.

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OF QUEBEC—(conc.)**

Grenville Canal, Grenville.—Cairn and tablet adjacent to the road leading to the swing bridge to commemorate the construction of the Grenville Canal.

Portages of the Chaudière, Hull.—Cairn and tablet in Eddy Park, adjacent to the Aylmer road, to commemorate the events connected with the first of the three portages of the Chaudière, which was traversed by Champlain in 1613, and was used, until the middle of the last century, by explorers, missionaries, and fur-traders.

First Geodetic Survey Station, Near Kingsmere.—Cairn and tablet on the summit of King Mountain to mark the site of the first Geodetic Survey Station established in 1905 by Dr. W. F. King. Here was commenced the triangulation system of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, the basis of all surveys.

Brief descriptions of National Historic Sites in Canada that commemorate outstanding events and personages, may be obtained from the National Parks Bureau, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
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